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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.78

June 15, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 84 75

June 15, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 93 77

7682 日六廿月四

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

伍拜禮 號伍十月六英曆 1917
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

Good Work by the Navy.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Navy had destroyed Zeppelin L.42 in the North Sea.

No Survivors.

Later.

An official announcement states that no survivors of the L.42 have been seen.

How the Zeppelin Met Her Fate.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Zeppelin was destroyed this morning. Soon after being attacked, it burst into flames fore and aft, broke in two, and fell into the sea.

THE GREEK ABDICATION.

London and Paris Greatly Relieved.

London, June 13.

There is general relief felt here and in Paris at the abdication of King Constantine.

It is emphasised that thereby the Allies' position at Salonica is immensely strengthened, while a great blow has been struck at German influence and intrigues in the Mediterranean.

French newspapers foreshadow the possibility of M. Venizelos being ultimately Premier, and urge the internment of several leading hostile personages still remaining in Athens.

A Greek General's Treachery.

London, June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that the operations in Thessaly continued on Monday night. Elassona and Tirmovo were occupied quietly.

Larissa was surrounded by cavalry on Tuesday morning, and the Greek General Baivas said there would not be any resistance, but a Greek Colonel treacherously ordered the troops posted behind the barracks to fire. French cavalry replied, and a fusillade lasted until ten o'clock in the morning. Six French were killed, and 20 wounded. The Greek casualties were sixty, besides which two Colonels, fifty-one officers and 200 men were taken prisoners. General Baivas has been arrested.

Constantine's Proclamation.

London, June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that ex-King Constantine has issued a Proclamation stating:—"Obeying necessity and fulfilling my duty towards Greece, I am departing from my beloved country with the Heir to the Throne, leaving my son Alexander on the Throne. I beg you to accept my decision calmly, as the slightest incident may lead to a great catastrophe."

GERMAN PEACE TALK.

President Wilson on Its Object.

London, June 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, President Wilson, in his "Flag Day" address in Washington Monument Grounds, warned the American people that Germany, having carried out the greater part of her immediate plan of conquest, was intriguing for peace with the object of securing her aggressions. He emphasised that the peace of which the Wilhelmstrasse had been talking for over a year was not peace upon Germany's own initiative, but upon the initiative of nations over which Germany now thought she had the advantage. A little of the peace talk, continued the President, had been public, but most of it was private. It had come through to him through all sorts of channels and in all sorts of guises, but Germany's terms were never disclosed.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

Suggested Joint Declaration by Allies.

London, June 13.

Reuter understands that the United States has addressed a Note to the Allies and China, deploring the internal dissensions in China, urging the necessity of national unity, and proposing that some form of joint declaration shall be addressed to China.

Serious Trouble Expected.

London, June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that Chiang, Chao-tung, the Chief of Police, has accepted the acting Premiership and has countersigned the Presidential Mandate dissolving Parliament.

It is believed that the dissolution will result in serious complications, the Southern Provinces having telegraphed to the President that they will not recognise his authority.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Surprise Enemy Attack Fails.

London, June 14.

An Italian official message states:—"The enemy made a surprise attack on our new positions at Mount Ortigara and the Asiago Plateau, but the surprise failed. He then attacked in force with extreme violence, but was thrown back in disorder with heavy loss. We frustrated several surprise attacks on the Julian Front."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

FRESH BRITISH ADVANCE.

Enemy Abandons Important Sections.

London, June 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—"A further advance to the east of Messines, combined with pressure from the southern front of our attack, compelled the enemy to abandon important sections of the first line, between the Lys River and St. Yves."

We followed up the enemy closely, and considerably progressed east of Ploegsteert Wood.

We also gained ground near Ospaard, and carried out raids north of Ballocourt and south of Hooge.

The Germans Still Retiring.

London, June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that the effect of the victory at Messines continues to develop.

The enemy withdrawal is extending southward, and we now occupy the German front-line trenches from Ploegsteert Wood to the bank of the River Lys, where it bends sharply to the west, nearly midway to Armentieres.

The German heavy shells are generally falling from the extreme range, indicating that the enemy has withdrawn his big guns as far as possible without actually putting them out of action.

Our patrols are harassing the enemy as much as possible, and we are steadily bombarding his new positions.

The country over which the Germans are now retiring is low and marshy, but owing to the long drought our progress at present is not difficult.

The strategic situation is assuming a phase full of most interesting possibilities.

THE PETROGRAD CONFERENCE.

Instructions to An American Delegate.

London, June 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, has cabled Mr. Duncan, U.S. Delegate of the American Mission to Russia, advising him to attend if invited to the conference at Petrograd to consider the advisability of calling a World Congress of Socialists and Trades Unionists. The message continues:—"Of course, you will insist on an acceptance of the fundamental principles of democracy for every country, also the necessity for all people of each country living their own lives and working out their own destinies. America entered the war in order to safeguard these principles. American labour will fight for the destruction of autocracy, and will fight for the maintenance of democracy."

THE MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

Fifty Killed and Many Injured.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that fifty were killed and many injured in the explosion which occurred at Ashford-under-Lyne, particulars of which were cabled yesterday.

Much Damage Done.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the explosion was at a privately-owned works. Much damage was done to the neighbouring mills, workshops and dwellings.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Government Favors State Purchase.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had decided to appoint Commissioners to settle the terms of the State acquisition of the liquor trade, either in war-time or after the war. The Government favoured such acquisition, but the House of Commons would be given an opportunity of considering the matter before anything was settled.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Punishment of Military Offenders.

London, June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Government has decreed that military insubordination, mutiny, desertion, refusal to fight and inciting others to any of these acts, will be punishable by penal servitude with loss of all rights, including property.

Examination of Treaties.

London, June 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Cabinet has discussed a Note which it is sending to the Allies immediately regarding the calling of an inter-Allied Conference, to examine co-jointly the various inter-Allied Treaties.

GENERAL SMUTS AND THE CABINET.

London, June 14.

The newspapers generally express satisfaction at the prospect of General Smuts joining the War Cabinet. The Morning Post states that everything depends upon the decision of the Union.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RENEWED SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

Thirty-two Vessels Sunk.

London, June 13.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week were 2,767 and sailings 2,822. Twenty-two vessels over 1,000 tons and ten under 1,000 tons were sunk. Twenty-three were unsuccessfully attacked. Six fishing vessels were sunk.

The Increase Expected.

London, June 14.

The increase in sinkings was expected and is attributed to the return of submarines which had been refitting; hence, there is no depression regarding the returns which are still considerably below those of the enemy's most active weeks.

A POSTHUMOUS HONOUR.

London, June 14.

The French Government has conferred the Legion of Honour on the late Major Redmond.

NEW FOOD CONTROLLER.

London, June 14.

It is stated that Lord Rothermere will succeed Lord Devonport as Food Controller.

GENERAL PERSHING IN PARIS.

London, June 14.

A telegram from Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that General Pershing, U.S.A., has arrived there.

MR. HENDERSON ADDRESSES RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Petrograd, June 14.

Mr. Henderson addressed four thousand soldiers explaining the British point of view and had a fine reception.

GERMAN DIPLOMAT'S RETURN.

Amsterdam, June 14.

The German diplomat von Henting has returned to Berlin from a political mission of two years duration in Australasia. He visited Persia, Afghanistan, Turkistan and China, returning via North America and Norway.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung's" Berlin correspondent states that von Henting had an important diplomatic mission to the Amir. The political, economic and scientific details of the mission will certainly arouse the deepest interest when they can be published after the war.

A WEEK'S CAPTURES.

London, June 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"Our total captures since June 7th are now 7,342 including 145 officers. We have also taken 47 guns, 212 machine guns and 60 trench mortars. We drove off a raiding party this morning north-westward of Lens. We brought down yesterday three German aeroplanes and drove down two. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down one machine inside our lines. All of our machines returned."

THE RAID ON LONDON.

Estimate of the Casualties.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Bonar Law estimated that between 80 and 90 were killed and 400 injured in the air raid.

Nearly a Hundred Deaths.

London, June 14.

An official announcement states:—"The casualties in the air raid now total as follows:—Killed: 55 men, 18 women and 26 children. Injured: 223 men, 122 women and 94 children. There was no military or naval damage."

Terrible School Scenes.

London, June 14.

Considering the shower of bombs, including aerial torpedoes, in populous districts, there were miraculously escapes. For instance, tenements inhabited by at least two thousand five hundred people had thousands of windows smashed, the roadway was holed, etc., but not a single fatality occurred.

Bombs fell on a school without exploding; also in the vicinity of another school where the children, marshalled in the yard on the alarm being given, kept on singing while the raid was in progress. All escaped scatheless. But harrowing scenes were witnessed at an East End school where a bomb penetrated the roof, killing a girl on the top floor and several boys in the senior class on the next floor. It then exploded in the infant room on the ground floor, scattering sixty-four infants and reducing the forms and tables to a chaotic mass. The two women teachers, uninjured but covered with blood, worked heroically recovering the dead and injured, many of the latter being limbless.

SERIOUS MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

London, June 14.

It is announced that a serious munitions explosion has occurred at Ashton-under-Lyne, causing numerous casualties.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 14.

Silver is steady.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Beneficial Acts of Peace.

Viscount Masamichi Okochi, Professor of the Imperial University, Tokyo, and the other Japanese delegates to the Rome Congress of the Commercial Committee of the Parliaments of the Allied Powers, were entertained at luncheon at the House of Commons recently by Sir John Randles, chairman of the British Committee. The Japanese Ambassador was among the company.

In toasting him and the delegates, Lord Robert Cecil testified to the deep appreciation felt by the Allies for the help given by Japan in the war. Both in geographical features and in sea characteristics Japan and Great Britain had much in common, and quite apart from political considerations there had always been a natural sympathy between the peoples of the two nations. He expressed impatience and disgust at the German sneers at commercial nations, and declared that the arts of peace seemed now to be no less noble and far more beneficial than the arts of war. (Cheers.) Subversion of commerce in German military and political advantage was an aspect of the heresy which it was the Allies' task to uproot.

The Japanese Ambassador, in replying, emphasised the importance of the Rome Conference in view of the possibility that after the war the Central Powers would have to report to measures equally unscrupulous in the commercial struggle.

Speaking of the strength of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he said that there never had been a time when the ties of friendship and the bond of good understanding and concord had been stronger than to-day, or when the intercourse of the peoples was in greater consonance with the spirit of the Alliance. He was firmly convinced that these relations would grow, and he would spare no effort to promote that end. (Cheers.) The military power of Germany had been wiped out from the Kiaochow part of the globe, and it seemed to him that the day was not far distant when the same fate would befall her everywhere.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bandman Opera Co.—"High Jinks" Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, June 27.

Gymkhana Entries Close.

Saturday, July 7.

Taird Gymkhana Meeting
Happy Valley; 3.30 p.m.

War Cost and Shipping Losses.

In his speech at the meeting in Liverpool of the General Steam Navigation Company, recently, the chairman, Mr. White, stated that twelve thousand millions of pounds had been spent on the war, not that the shipping losses amounted to twelve millions of pounds.

NOTICES.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.
The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire
Insurance Co., Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1884.

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AGENTS.

ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED.

WHEN why be half suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest. This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this ever recurring malady.
(Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd., and all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors.)
Price: £2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. Y. Y. FAN, a Chinese graduate
studied in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this colony for ten years.
He has a good method of training Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Controlled for Comfort, Health, and
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Kitchen Staff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Dinner
Room. **P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.**

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
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It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now open to the public in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Bath, Electric Light and Fan,
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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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Sea-bathing and dressing rooms, with fresh water shower baths
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Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate
from the Hotel dept., where ladies may come and bring children
to enjoy a splendid cup of Linton's tea with Cakes, Ice Creams,
Lemon Squash and Iced Aerated Waters, Etc.

ANY MEALS MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES "A LA CARTE."

This Hotel is now conducted under entirely New Regime and
Management and everything hitherto objectionable has been
strictly eliminated. All Wines, Beers, Liquors &c. are guaranteed
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Manager.

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The
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indisputably
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manipulate
than a
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motor.
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to start, more
powerful, and
more reliable.
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The only
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on the Market.
High Tension.
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Perfectly
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NEW 88 NOTE

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ALL METAL
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This Unique instrument IS THE
FIRST OF ITS KIND IN THE
COLONY, and must not be confused
with other player pianos on the
market. It embodies all the newest
ideas and devices giving human
delicacy and control. Its all metal
pneumatics are never affected by damp.
Call in and hear this perfect instrument.

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

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FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

GENERAL NEWS.

The King's Thoroughbred.
Spey Pearl, the celebrated
thoroughbred, given by the King
to Canada, has arrived safely and
is in splendid condition.

Rev. Dr. Fitch.
Rev. Dr. Fitch, Ningchow, is
leaving for a trip to the far west
of China for his health's sake.
During his absence the Rev. R.
J. McMullen will be in charge of
the Union Committee Work.

Off to the Front.
Mr. H. G. Manwaring, of Evans,
Pugh & Co., has left Hankow to
join H.M. forces. Mr. P. Busby,
who has been engaged erecting
the Alfred Holt new premises on
the Hankow bank, has also left
for similar service.

The "Evils of Red Tape."
Count Terauchi, the Premier of
Japan, was not reputed to have
radical leanings. He has, how-
ever, urged all officials "to avoid
the evils of red-tape" among
other hindrances to speedy and
efficient service.

Capt. Llewellyn Jones.
News has been received from
Capt. R. Llewellyn Jones that he
is again in France, having joined
his former Regiment—15th
King's Royal Rifles. His younger
brother Rhy is also "somewhere"
in France, with the big guns.
Tientsin Merchant for the Front.
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cockell left
Tientsin for Weihaiwei on Sunday
morning. Mr. Cockell has offered
his services to the Government,
and as they have been accepted,
says the P. and T. Times, he is
withdrawing from the firm of
Collins & Co. in which he is a
partner.

Ciro's Out of Bounds.
The following notification was
issued recently from the Head-
quarters of the Brigade of
Guards:—"I have to inform you
that, by order of Lieut General
Sir Francis Lloyd, K.O.B., C.Y.O.,
D.S.O., Commanding the London
district, Ciro's Restaurant,
Orange Street, W.C., is placed
out of bounds for all troops as
from this date."

The Kaiser in the Crystal.
Holding up a small crystal,
produced at Tottenham Police
Court, in a fortunate-telling case,
Major Malone, chairman of the
Berech, said: "I can see the Kaiser
running away." The accused was
a married woman named Elizabeth
Merry, and when her house was
raided a large number of girls
were waiting to have their
fortunes told. A fine of 40s. was
imposed.

How to Excel in Diplomacy.
The Hamburger Fremdenblatt
finds the secret of Sir George
Buchanan's success in Russia in
the fact that he plays golf. "Golf
requires the patience of an angel,
superhuman endurance, and an
equable temperament. One
strikes a thousand times in vain
in the air. After all Sir
George Buchanan, who is the
British Ambassador at Petrograd,
in his surroundings is only doing
what every good Scot does all his
life long. He walked round the
whole golf field of Europe for
years until at last he was able in
Petrograd to hurl the ball into
the goal."

Wedding Mystery.
Mystery surrounds the failure
to celebrate a wedding service
which was to have been performed
at St. Ethelbert's Roman
Catholic Church, Slough, recent-
ly. The parties were Lieut. St.
Vincent Parker Jervis, R.N.V.R.,
and Miss Marianne Rollet. Miss
Rollet is stated to be the
daughter of residents at Burn-
ham. The bride and bride-
groom drove up to the church in
a motor-car, with another per-
son, said to be a maid of the lady's
parents, and the only other people
present were the priest, Father
Clements, and the vergor. Every-
thing was ready for the ceremony,
which was by special licence,
when the priest found that the
registrars was not present. Appar-
ently he had been expected by
the bridegroom, but as he failed
to appear, the priest announced
that failure to comply with all
the legal formalities must have
occasioned his absence, and that
he could not, therefore, proceed
with the wedding.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

GENERAL NEWS.

Promoting the Maize Industry.
The South African Maize Breeders' Growers' and Judges' Association has received from Mr. G. F. Jooste, Johannesburg, a most generous offer for the promotion of the South African maize industry. This takes the form of a gift of \$1,000 per annum for three years, to be expended by the Association in any manner calculated to achieve that object, and it is understood that Mr. Jooste has expressed his willingness to double the amount of his donation should the manner in which it is decided to apply it appeal to him as being likely to produce satisfactory results.

Solar Phenomenon.
An extraordinary phenomenon was seen in connection with the sun in Calcutta on April 25. A great halo surrounded that luminary and the effect was pronounced at the Alipore Observatory to be due to refraction due to the presence of ice crystals in cirrus clouds which are very high above the earth. The solar halos are by no means uncommon, but that visible was exceptionally well developed. The mock sun which was visible at one time was due to the intersection of two of the several circles usually associated with this phenomenon.

Well-known Billiard Player.
News has been received of the death of Alec Taylor, the well-known professional billiard player, and former Yorkshire champion. He was on his way to Egypt, where he had been engaged to play a series of games, and was taken ill at Malta, where he died suddenly some weeks ago. Aged about forty-two, Taylor made his professional debut in Leeds, but had played very little billiards in England for some years. He had visited South Africa, Japan, America, Canada, India, Ceylon, Australia, and China.

The German Government has confiscated an entire issue of the *Vossische Zeitung* in which the naval expert, Captain Persius, admitted that submarines would not be able to secure victory for Germany. The *Times* says that the improvement shown in the defence against submarines last month is what the country has been led to expect from the confident statements made by Mr. Lloyd George and Admiral Lacy. Apparently the measures taken by the navy are having earlier success than was expected.

Something to the Kaiser's Credit.
It is to the Kaiser's lasting credit that he made every effort to hold America's friendship," writes Otto Hoe-zach, political expert of the *Berlin Kreuzzeitung*. "We cannot blame him because America is against us, but we do blame the German-Americans, who must realize that the Fatherland is deeply disappointed in them." Capt. Persius, the *Berlin Tageblatt's* naval expert, says: "It is foolish to treat America's entry into the war lightly. It would be a fatal mistake to regard America's economic strength as the only important factor for an enemy. The military strength of the United States is not to be met with a shrug of the shoulders, otherwise we shall make the same mistake as we did about the military strength of Great Britain." The *Berlin Nachrichten's* military critic calculates that the United States has 15,000,000 men capable of military service, and says its armies may prove the decisive factor in the war.

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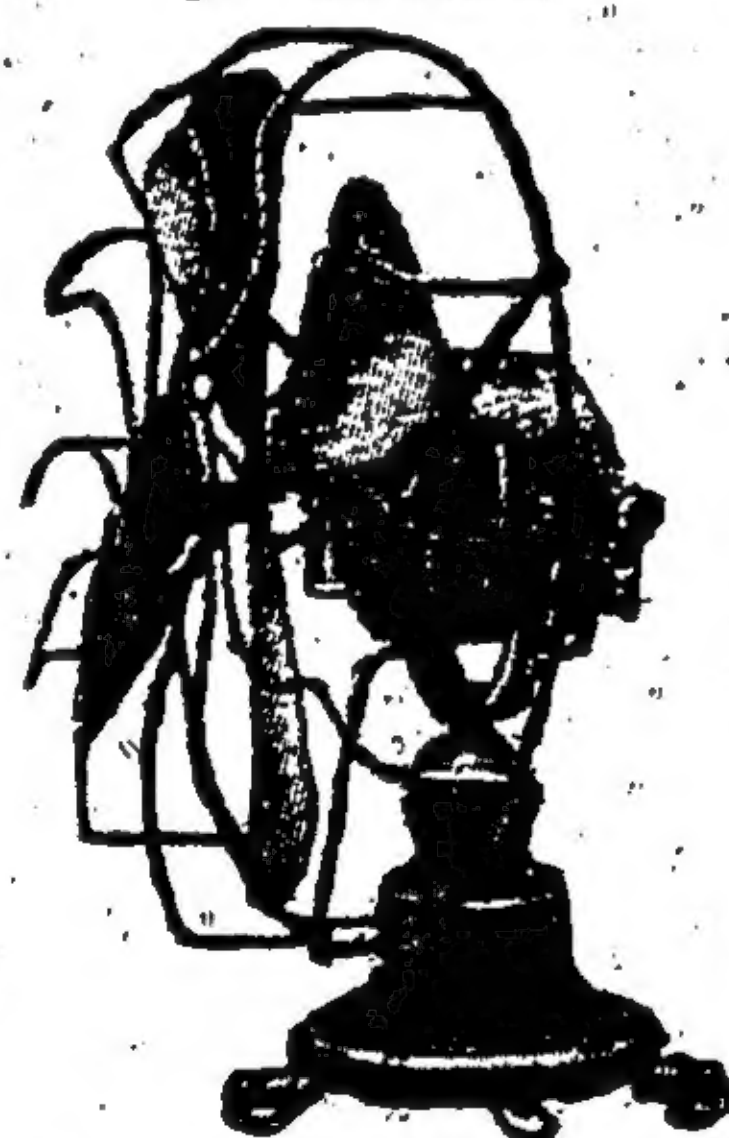
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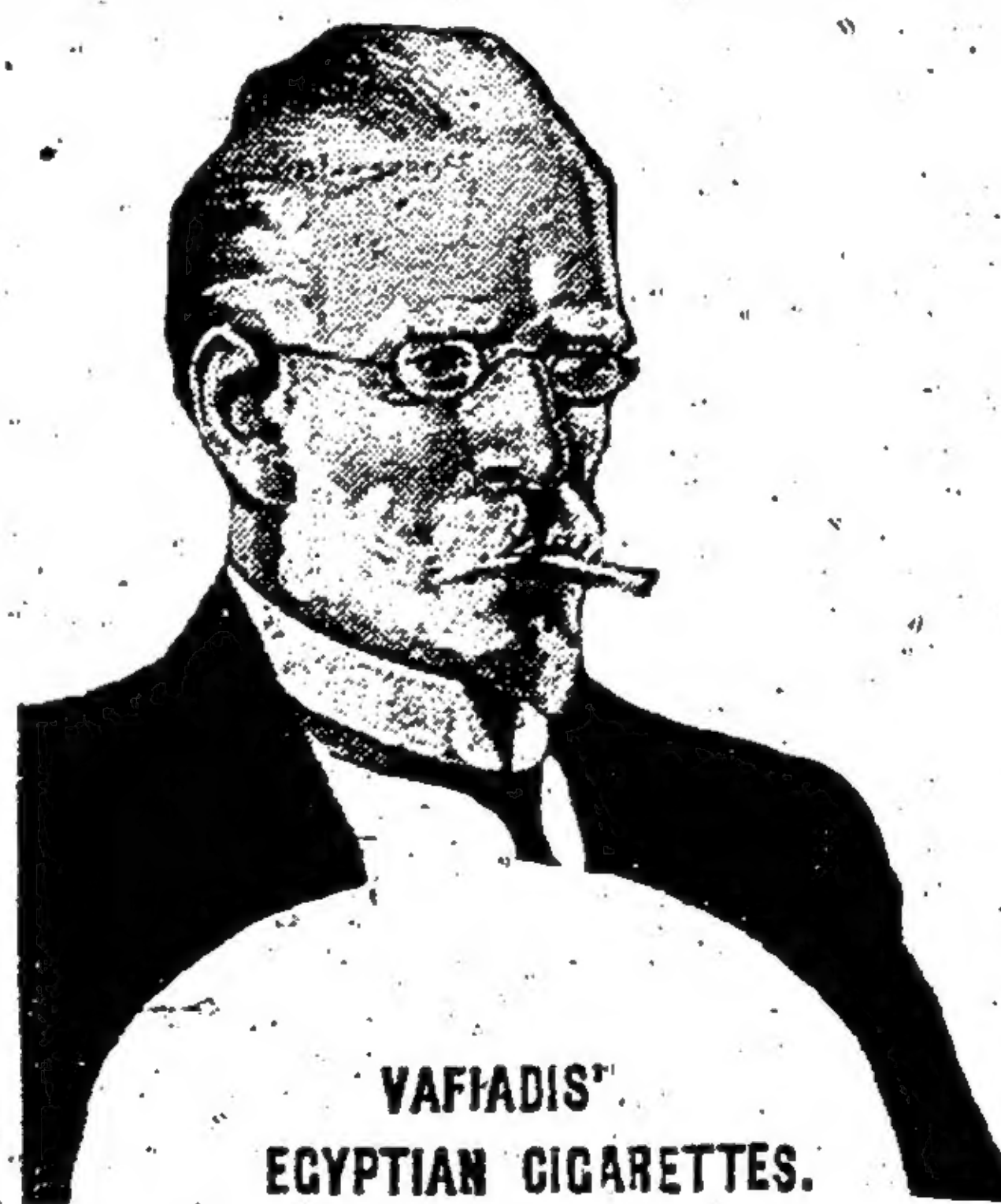
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Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

NOTICES.



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Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue per-
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

WHY?

We have often endeavoured to understand why it is that in Hongkong very many useful laws which adorn our statute books are never enforced, and we still seeking to discover an answer which will do justice to all concerned. Similarly, the point must have often occurred to most people living in the Colony, as it has to us, that the Ordinances which are supposed to operate against gambling is enforced in anything but a fair and discriminating manner. Why these things should be, we will not endeavour to investigate, but we do not hesitate to say that the general impression of British justice would be vastly enhanced if, on the one hand, laws which cannot, for some obscure reason or other, be consistently applied were repealed, and, on the other, those which remain on the statute book were actively operated. Then we should feel, and all sections of the community would appreciate the implied assurance, that laws in Hongkong are made, not to be regarded as dead letters, but to be obeyed.

These observations are inspired by a case which recently engaged the attention of one of our magistrates, in which a somewhat novel method of gambling was disclosed. It appears that Chinese villagers at Aberdeen were in the habit of visiting a butcher's shop and placing ten-cent wagers on the likely weight of portions of meat as they were sliced off, the one nearest the correct amount being awarded a goose. His Worship decided that this constituted a lottery, and fined the defendant. Most probably on the facts of the case, and on the law as well, the magistrate was quite right in the view he took. We are not quarrelling with the decision, but what we do seek enlightenment on is this:—Why is the power of the anti-gambling law exerted in instances of this kind, and generally against the Chinese coolie class, whereas the most flagrant breaches of the Ordinances among other sections of the community are knowingly ignored? It is an old query, which has often been put, we know, but is it not about time that we shook ourselves free of all hypocrisy and faced the question fairly and squarely, as Britons should? Apart from the periodic gambling at the Racecourse, cash sweeps are quite frequently arranged in connection with events of a sporting character in Hongkong, while raffles, public and private, have become quite a feature since the war. All these, we imagine, come just as much within the definition of a lottery as does the innocent little "flatter" which has now been denied the villagers of Aberdeen, but whenever we have heard of anyone being prosecuted for arranging a raffle or for running a sweep? Surely if the law is operated in one instance, it should be in the other. How else is justice to be attained?

We do not advocate the strict application of the anti-gambling laws here. Rather would we see such a modification thereof, or, if the effect cannot be reached by any other means, an abolition of such laws—as would ensure everybody's being treated alike. The absolute prevention of gambling can never be accomplished, whatever laws are enforced. It is in human nature to take "a sporting chance." We see that in every sphere of life—business is often conducted on that basis; it always is, indeed, when it comes to "forward" dealings. That being the case, why these constant gambling raids on the poorer class of Chinese, who are prepared to risk a few cash on the turn of luck and who sometimes lose their lives in endeavouring to escape from the police? Not so long ago, such a raid (happily with no loss of life) was carried out on the very night on which heavy betting was being openly indulged in at a public function attended by quite an assembly of police officials. Such a state of affairs constitutes a most unfortunate anomaly, and one from which undesirable conclusions are bound to be drawn. If there is a solution to the problem, we should say it will best be found by giving these poor Chinese coolies a rest from the attentions of the police. At any rate, let us try to administer the laws, whether in regard to gambling or anything else, with all-round justice, and with common fairness.

London's Latest Aerial Raid.

Notwithstanding the fact that it is stated in the telegrams referring to the latest aerial raid on London that there was an "entire absence of panic," it is nevertheless evident that the raid was one of the most serious that has occurred in the Metropolis. A large number of people—men, women and children, mostly, if not all, civilians—were killed, while many also were injured. It is thus clear that the idea we were inclined to entertain some little time ago to the effect that our anti-aircraft guns were now more than a match for the aerial invaders will require to be revised, though it certainly seemed that we were justified in thus thinking, so far as the Zeppelins were concerned. Our gunners having accounted for several Zeppelins, the enemy had evidently concluded that further raids with such costly and bulky machines would be worse than futile. They had therefore been withdrawn from the aerial fighting arena, so far as England was concerned, and we had in consequence bugged the fond delusion to our souls that the enemy had had enough of aerial raids. During the past few weeks, however, we have had good reason to doubt the soundness of this conclusion, as both with regard to the raid just reported and that of a few weeks ago, the enemy did a considerable amount of damage. The Hun, it would seem, has definitely given up the use of the Zeppelin aircraft, and as he undoubtedly had high hopes as to the inviolability of such machines, it is gratifying to know that we have certainly scored over him in this direction, which must be very gallant to him after what he expected.

Disquieting Measure of Success.

It must be admitted that both in this latest raid and in the one that immediately preceded it, the enemy has had a measure of success that is somewhat disquieting, simply because it reveals that, good as our anti-aircraft has been proved to be in dealing with Zeppelin machines, it leaves something to be desired in coping with aeroplanes flying at a high altitude and arriving over our shores in fairly large numbers. The result of this latest raid indicates, as indeed all the other raids have indicated just as clearly, that the enemy continues to drop bombs indiscriminately in flying over London or any other part of the south coast. No doubt the Germans, with their usual facility of invention or, to call it by a plainer phrase, their ability to lie, will credit themselves with having done much injury to military buildings, etc. The facts, however, give the lie direct to this most conclusively, as no damage whatever, the telegrams assure us, occurred at military stations. Only little children and many women and men fell victims to the Hun's indiscriminating destructive powers.

The Enemy's Delusion.

What the enemy hopes to accomplish by such diabolic actions is still as difficult as ever to conjecture aright. If the creation of panic is his object and his hope—a widespread panic that will bring pressure on the Government to think seriously of negotiating with a view to an early peace—then the enemy, as he ought long ago to have discovered, is doomed to disappointment, for the British cannot and will not relinquish their fixed determination, simply because of the occasional successes of aerial raiders. Such raids will have quite the opposite effect, as they cause the people to be more than ever determined to bring against the enemy everything that can weaken him effectually, and ultimately compel him to acknowledge defeat. The lesson of the present raid is precisely that of similar raids, namely, that the enemy is as callous as ever, and that he still believes in dropping bombs indiscriminately. It also points to the fact that we must perfect our anti-aircraft weapons and be ready to cope as smartly and as satisfactorily with numerous aeroplanes as we were in dealing with Zeppelin machines.

DAY BY DAY.

GOOD ACTIONS ARE THE INVISIBLE HINGES OF THE DOORS OF HEAVEN.—Victor Hugo.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the birthday of King Gustaf of Sweden, who was born in 1853.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.7/16d.

Canton Trip. The a.s. Fatshan is to leave for Canton to-morrow, at 10 p.m., returning from Canton on Sunday at 4 p.m.

Tennis "At Home." The second "At Home" in connection with the Wigwam Tennis Club, Kowloon, is to be held to-morrow from 3 to 6 p.m. There will be a Spoon Competition.

Misplaced Trust. It has been reported to the Police by Chan Tsan, the money-changer at the Star Ferry, Kowloon, that a foki of his was entrusted with \$650, but that he has absconded with the money.

Back from the States. A Chinese, who has just returned from America, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with having 18 rounds of revolver ammunition in his possession without a permit. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

A Widow Killed. The Police report that the body of a Chinese female, aged 30 years, has been sent to the public mortuary. The woman was accidentally killed by a quantity of earth and stones falling on her whilst she was at work in Sands Street, West Point. The woman was a widow, living at 18, Third Street.

Alleged Forgery. Two Chinese boatmen were charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with forging a bill. The facts of the case are that the men went into Messrs. Wing On's shop and presented a bill purporting to be for goods supplied to the Wing On Company. The shop at once detected that it was a fraud, and the men were arrested and charged. The case was remanded for a week.

Possession of Gunpowder. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese, who said he was unemployed, was charged with the illegal possession of 21 lbs. of black gunpowder, at Chung Sha Wan. The man was arrested by a Chinese detective, and stated that he had made the gunpowder at Kowloon Fong for the purpose of blasting stones. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, or one month's hard labour.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Band and Orchestra. Monday, June 18.—Orchestra Practice.

Thursday, June 21.—Band Practice.

Parades Central. Monday, June 18.—Whole of No. 2 Company.

Tuesday, June 19.—Recruits of all Companies. Also Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, June 20.—Whole of No. 3 Company.

Thursday, June 21.—Recruits of all Companies.

Friday, June 22.—Whole of No. 1 Platoon.

Helmetts will be worn on all the above parades. Those not yet fitted with same must wear caps and covers. The Chief Inspector (Musketry) will inspect all rifles and cleaning gear on these parades.

No. 2 Platoon. From and including Thursday, June 21, and during the Ramadan Fast, the members of this Platoon are exempt from all except patrol duties.

"Police Reserve Gazette." Section Commanders are requested to assist the management by obtaining the renewal of subscriptions from the men of their respective Commands. Subscriptions of \$1 for a further period of 5 months are now due.

TIENTSIN CUSTOMS REPORT.

Points Regarding Chinese Goods.

Under the heading of Chinese Goods—Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports) Mr. Mase, the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, says that the export trade at that port for 1916 reached a total value of 48.71 million taels, which constitutes a decrease of just over a million taels from the net total of 1915. There was a steady demand throughout the year from Japan, Europe and America for all the principal products of the Tientsin district. Dealing with the item "Foreign Goods—Imports Direct and Coastwise," Mr. Mase says:—The value of foreign imports which reached Tientsin direct from foreign countries amounted to 44.33 million taels, and of foreign imports from Chinese ports to 15.47 million taels, making a total value for foreign imports of 59.80 million taels. From this latter figure must be deducted the value of foreign goods re-exported—2.19 million taels (0.74 million to foreign countries and 1.45 million to Chinese ports)—leaving a net importation of 57.61 million taels, which is an increase of 4.75 million taels over the figures for 1915. Direct arrivals came forward in reduced quantities during the year, since the cost of nearly all manufactured articles had risen so much, owing to the sources of supply having been still further restricted by the war, as to be beyond the ideas of native consumers. They would not place large forward contracts for direct deliveries, but contented themselves with buying small lots from Shanghai and southern ports whenever good terms were obtainable. The importations of cotton piece goods were not much below normal on the whole, in spite of there having been a sudden rise of prices in summer, when it was known that the American cotton crop was short. The most noteworthy decrease was in Japanese drills and sheetings, which fell from 794,000 and over 1,000,000 pieces respectively in 1915 to 400,000 and 675,000 pieces. This was due to the fact that the Chinese now largely manufacture these cloths themselves on machine-driven looms from imported yarn and that the duty treatment accorded by the Chinese Government to these Chinese factory products enables them to compete on equal terms with the foreign article. A large business was done in the import of overcoating cloth, as the tendency is growing among the Chinese to adopt the foreign style of overcoat, worn over the ordinary Chinese dress. Arrivals of nearly all kinds of metals fell off, principally owing to their high cost and continued demand abroad. Prices rose far above pre-war rates, and deliveries were often delayed many months, owing to priority being given to Government requirements. Sheets and plates fell from 34,391 piculs in 1915 to 18,809 piculs, partly owing to the export from England of all these exceeding 4-inch in thickness having been prohibited. Iron rails fell from 122,145 piculs to only 798 piculs. They were practically unobtainable abroad, as all the production was needed for home consumption. Tinned plates fell from 63,077 piculs in 1915 to 22,987 piculs, as the local oil companies drew largely on their accumulated stocks for making tins, and the high prices placed this article of trade beyond the reach of native consumers. Importations of kerosene oil fell from 27 million gallons in 1915 to 18 million gallons. Import tonnage was difficult to obtain, and the high prices resulting from largely increased freight caused sales during the year to fall off. A novel feature was the importation of large quantities of case oil from Japan, as much as 1½ million gallons reaching the port. The proximity of Japan to the China market enabled this oil to be sold at a low price, but it was found to be inferior in quality, and it was generally used for adulteration with the better and more expensive grades sold by the leading oil companies here. Among sundries, imports

LITERATURE FOR THE TROOPS.

Hongkong Gifts Appreciated in Egypt.

The Postmaster General (Mr. S. B. C. Rose) has received the following letter from the Postmaster General of the Egyptian Post Office, which will no doubt be of interest to many persons both in Hongkong and in the Coast Ports who have been kind enough to send parcels of newspapers and pictorials to our wounded in the Egyptian Hospitals. All such parcels are transmitted by the Hongkong Post Office free of charge:—

Alexandria, 9th May, 1917.

Dear Sir,—I trust you will be good enough to convey to the kind donors of books, magazines, etc., the great appreciation that exists in the Army here of their presents which arrive very regularly. When the Hospitals are full, the literature reaches them through the British Red Cross Library. When there are few patients, the United Services Welfare Society distributes it to the units in the field. There is no wastage and the books etc., are sent to one or other of these Agencies the day they arrive.

With renewed thanks for your kindness in the matter.

Believe me, Yours very truly, (Sd) N. R. BORTON, Postmaster General, Egypt.

The Postmaster General, Hongkong.

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

"The Girl in the Taxi."

Though there was a rather meagre audience at the Theatre Royal last night, when the Bandman Opera Company presented "The Girl in the Taxi," the players were not one whit affected, and the whole piece went through without a dull moment. The piece is very much misnamed, but this does not rob it of its large store of humour, and in the Bandman Opera Company there are actors and actresses who know just in what way to treat it. A better part might have been found for Miss Majorie Manners, but, nevertheless, in the role of Suzanne, the very beautiful, though somewhat wayward wife of a French perfume manufacturer, she acquitted herself splendidly. Mr. Compton Conant, as Monsieur Pomarol, was capital. The play would have been something very far short of what it was had Mr. Fred Winn, who took the part of Baron Dunray, been absent. From his entrance on the stage to the time he left it, he kept the audience in a continual roar of laughter, as did Mr. Billy Rex, in the part of Alexis, the head waiter of Jeunesse Dorée, a restaurant of wide repute, where a mix-up of husbands and wives takes place. Mr. Leyland Hodgson, as the spoilt son of Baron Dunray, thirsting for a taste of real life, was exceptionally good, as was also Rene, his cousin. Mr. Alex Kallaway, as usual, Miss Gracie Roselyn as the daughter of the Baron was all that could be desired.

To-night the Company give their farewell performance—"High Jinks."

tions of sugar were 729,000 piculs, as compared with 539,000 piculs in 1915. Stocks in the interior had run very short during 1915, owing to the high prices prevailing then. The year under review opened with prices considerably reduced, so good demand and sales set in, which were continued throughout the year. As regards cigarettes, there was a considerable decrease in the arrivals of first qualities, due to the fact that large quantities are now being made by local factories from imported leaf and sold much cheaper than the imported article.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

One of the most interesting features of the lecture, "Milk and Health," which Sir James Oribton Brown gave at the Mansion House recently was the high value he set on goat's milk and his strong advocacy of the use of it in view of a possible milk famine. The prejudice against the milk of the goat in this country is widespread, but it is a prejudice rooted in fallacies. Goat's milk is not unpalatable, as is commonly supposed, and it is not indigestible. On the contrary, it is more digestible than cow's milk, or doctors would not prescribe it for infants and invalids; and it is more nourishing, as it is richer in fats. It is also more uniformly innocuous, for the goat's liability to tuberculosis is negligible. Add to this the lower cost of keep and a relatively greater yield, and the advantage the goat holds over the often harmful and only half-necessary cow is decided, and in these days of high infant mortality and the six-penny quart should be decisive.

The butting in of the goat on the milk market, however, would not only bring down the price of cow's milk; it would also preserve its integrity, says the *Manchester Guardian*. If the milch-cow, with its known limitations, were to compete successfully with its more perfectly yielding rival, its milk would have to be convincingly pure. The faking devices—from synthetic powders to the simplest dilution—by which dealers now dodge the Board of Agriculture's all too lenient standard, and the yet more sinister process of "feeding down" the cows, by which they keep on the windy side of it would all have to be dropped. Milk, whether from cow or goat, would be clean, it would not be devitalised, it would be cheap, and we may hope that it would be ample. That it is not simple now is shown by the recent statement of the Board of Agriculture that the increase in the dairy herd has not been proportionate to the increase in the population, for in 1870 there were 833,800 cows and heifers per thousand people; in 1911 only 69.2. If only to make good this deficiency, then, the milch-goat should be held less as a rival to the cow than as an ally.

Leon, the representation of which is of such importance to the French offensive, has from very early times (writes a correspondent to a Home paper) played a notable part both in military and ecclesiastical history. The town, which is the capital of the department of the Aisne, is situated 300 feet above the Ardennes River, and stands on an isolated ridge, with a rampart promenade commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Its military value has been recognised from the days of the Romans, and it now forms, with La Fere and Rheims, a triangle of strong fortresses. During the Hundred Years War it fell into the hands of the English, but was subsequently recaptured by the French. A remarkable straight staircase of several hundred steps leads direct from the railway station in the plain up to the gate of the town. The citadel is situated at the eastern extremity of the ridge, and at the time of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 the powder magazine was fired at the very moment when the German troops were entering the town, although the place had been surrendered. Over 300 lives were lost in the explosion, the greater proportion being Frenchmen. The bishopric of Leon dates from the fifteenth century, but after passing through various vicissitudes it was finally lost at the Revolution. It is to be hoped that the Cathedral will be spared by the enemy. It is regarded by authorities as a very fine example of twelfth and thirteenth century art, its west front ranking next to that of Notre Dame at Paris in purity. It contains some excellent examples of thirteenth century stained glass.

Military Cross Awarded.

Capt. V. T. Eagles, R.A.M.C., late of Kuala Lumpur, has been awarded the Military Cross.

VIOLENT CHINESE SEAMEN.

The Story Told at the Inquest.

The facts concerning the shooting by the third officer of a British steamer named Cheong Hup, during a mutiny on the high seas, were investigated at the Dales-street Coroner's Court, Liverpool, recently.

Mr. Pidgeon, solicitor, represented the owners, a Cardiff firm; Mr. Holmes was for the captain and officers; and Mr. Croisdale represented the relatives of the deceased fireman. Mr. Cripps watched the case on behalf of the police.

The first witness called was Jonathan Moore Smith, master of the steamer, who deposed that the crew consisted of 54 hands. There were 11 officers and engineers who were British subjects, and 43 seamen, firemen and stewards who were Chinese. The steamer was a tramp, and on the occasion in question she was bringing to Liverpool a cargo from Baltimore. As soon as they left the latter port they had trouble with the Chinese crew, and the deceased man was a sort of ringleader. On April 3 about 6 o'clock in the morning the fireman's cook went to the cabin where the chief steward was and later the chief steward came to him and complained of having been assaulted and bitten by the fireman's cook in consequence of a dispute about rice, and as to the time when it should be served out to the firemen. They said that they should have had it about 6 o'clock, but the chief steward said he could not give it them until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The fireman was supposed to have rice doled out to them every three days. Witness then went for the fireman's cook, and told him of the complaint against him, and that he would be logged. Witness did not know what his reply was, and the fireman's cook then went to his quarters. Ten minutes later the chief steward complained that the fireman were about to come to his cabin to attack him. Witness then went on deck and saw the fireman on the port side of the bridge deck, although in the ordinary course of their duty they should have been aft. Witness then sent for the second engineer and for the leading fireman to find out what was the matter. The latter then spoke to the fireman and they thereupon returned to their quarters. About noon, however, the men reassembled, and their attitude was such that witness concluded there was going to be a mutiny. The men came armed with files, hammers, and spanners, and witness sent the second engineer to tell the chief steward to stay in his cabin, as he thought they might "go" for him. Later witness saw two of the Chinamen strike the second mate with files in the alleyway, while the third mate was holding up eleven armed Chinamen at the revolver point. Witness went to his cabin to get cartridges for his own revolver, which was in his pocket. On returning to assist the third mate he found Cheong Hup lying dead near him and several other Chinamen examining the body. This was removed to the hospital. The mutineers were then disarmed, and they resumed work, except one man who was put in irons.

Cross-examined.—There was plenty of rice on board for the men. It was only a question of the time of doing it out. Witness never carried a loaded revolver. Mrs. Emily Ah Poob, wife of a ship's steward, said that she had known the deceased man for the last five years. He was about 27 years of age.

Mr. Pocock, the second mate, said that having been warned by the chief mate on the morning of the date in question he went on deck, taking his revolver with him. He saw that the firemen were armed with files, spanners, and hammers, and that the captain, second engineer, and chief officer were trying to pacify them. Witness relieved the third officer while the latter went to his cabin for his revolver. The men, after being remonstrated with, went away, but subsequently returned, and three of them made a rush at him with spanners. Witness having previously put his

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

BATHING AT NORTH POINT.
[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—It is very gratifying to me, as no doubt it is to the others who took part in the agitation against the Government's attitude regarding bathing facilities at North Point, to see that the Government has come forward and announced a change of views in the matter. So far, so good, and I think that it will be readily admitted that the *Telegraph* is to be congratulated on the success of the agitation, as it was brought to general notice in the editorial and the correspondence columns of your paper. Now, in regard to what is going to be done by the Government at North Point, no doubt the Hon. Mr. Pollock, in conjunction with the official of the Public Works Department who is to be specially deputed to enquire into the necessary facilities, will do all that can reasonably be expected. What the public really wants is that the beach be kept clean, and that can easily be accomplished by a batch of coolies at low tide removing the large numbers of hard things lying about: things such as "sea urchins," large and small stones, and other similar articles. With the beach, as far as the end of the pier, kept clean, the pier built as substantially as it was last year and perhaps not quite so high, North Point as a bathing place will be a very desirable spot. It is within easy reach of the centre of the city and should thus prove an attraction to many people. Hundreds of people have enjoyed many a "dip" at North Point, and would have continued doing so had the place been kept free of stones, etc. It is to be hoped that the Government will do its best to make the place the attractive bathing place it might easily become.

Enclosing my card,

Yours etc.

J. M.
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

revolver back in his cabin, had to resist them unarmed. He pushed two of them away and they fell into the lee scuppers. Two others dashed past him and ran for the chief steward's cabin. Witness chased them and closed with them. At the time one of them was striking the chief steward with a file. While witness was struggling with them, the chief officer came to his assistance. Witness saw the deceased strike at the third officer with a spanner (about 14 yards long), and the deceased fell as a result of the shot. In his opinion the third mate's life was in danger at the time.

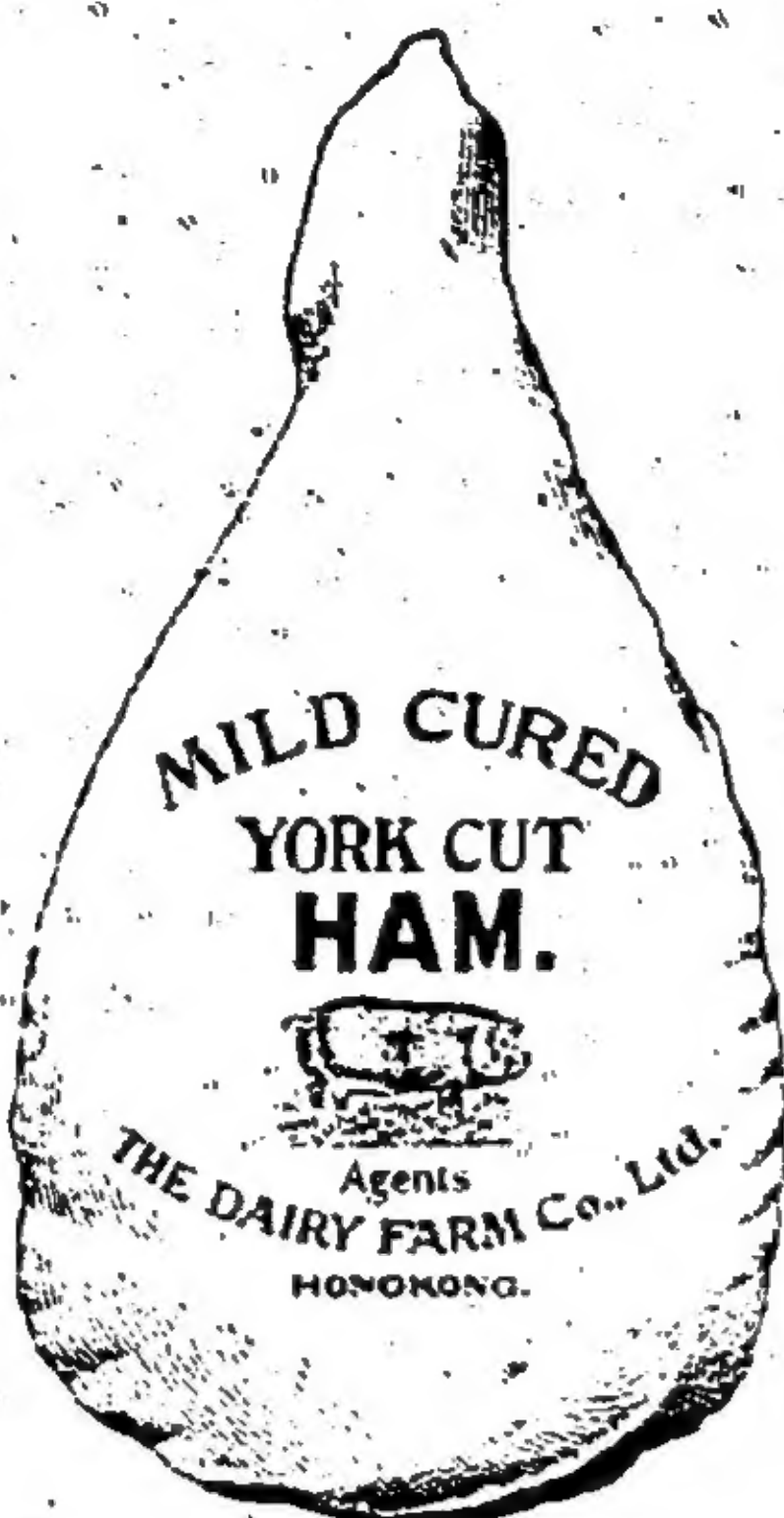
Charles James Arrowsmith, the second engineer, also gave evidence. He said that deceased had been generally insubordinate from the beginning of the voyage. Wan So, the chief steward, said that because he did not give out rice when requested to do so by the fireman's cook he was bitten by the latter. Yat Yau, the chief cook, said he heard one of the men shout "Let's kill the steward and throw him overboard."

Evidence having been given by other Chinese seamen, Man Li, the fireman's cook, said that he was struck first by the chief steward. Thomas John Lake, the third mate, said that the men who attacked him were armed with all manner of weapons. They were apparently making for the captain's cabin. As they were crossing the gangway leading in that direction he asked them to stop. On his pointing his revolver at them they retreated, but when he turned to assist the second mate, who was struggling with other Chinamen, the chief mate shouted out to him to look out. Deceased was then rushing at him with a spanner in his hand. He aimed one blow at witness's head, which he succeeded in dodging. Deceased, however, aimed a second blow, and witness then shot him.

The Coroner, in summing up, said the jury had to decide whether the shooting was warranted.

The jury, without any hesitation, thereupon returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



MILD
AND
OF
DELICATE
FLAVOUR.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

No Peace Understanding with Entente Powers.

Washington, May 11.—The United States Government retains a free hand in negotiating for the peace of the world. It has not been bound or entangled, formally or informally, in any agreement, written or unwritten, with the Entente Powers concerning the terms or time for the making of peace.

Mr. Lansing made the above announcement to-day in response to inquiry concerning published reports that the United States had reached a tacit understanding with the British and French Missions visiting here not to negotiate a separate peace with Germany. The reports originated out of a discussion yesterday by Mr. Lansing with the correspondents here on the separate peace question. He told them that, of course, the common-sense thing for the United States to do in a war in which it was co-operating with other nations was to make no move for peace without consulting her Allies. Out of this grew the impression that definite understanding to that effect existed with Great Britain and France. But to-day Mr. Lansing explained that the inference was unwarranted.

Naturally, when the United States thinks it time for the world war to be brought to an end the very first nations to which a suggestion for the termination of the conflict would be addressed would be the Entente Powers. To negotiate directly with the enemy countries would obviously be an unfriendly attitude and one that is quite beyond the range of probability.

But it is precisely because the United States is not bound in any agreement with reference to the time for making peace that her influence for the cessation of the great conflict will be even greater perhaps than it might have been were this country to have remained neutral. The entry of the United States into the war has brought about a closer understanding not only with Great Britain and France for the purposes of military and naval co-operation, but it has developed an intimacy that will be of inestimable value to President Wilson at the peace council which must settle the war. That Germany has counted on the United States as a sort of balance wheel at the peace conference has more than once been given by friends of Germany as one of the reasons why the entry of America into the conflict has not been altogether unwelcome in Berlin.

Mr. Lansing made it clear that the British and French Governments had made no effort to bind the United States to any agreement concerning peace, and that this Government therefore was not in the position of having committed or declined to negotiate peace. He would not say whether in the many informal talks that have been in progress between the British and French Commissioners and Officials of the United States Government the

EPITAPH.

(Ex-King Constantine has indicated that he is going to Switzerland.—*Daily Paper*.)
Affliction sore long time he bore;
Till "Fast and Loose" was his word.
He fled from Greece
His woes to ease—
But it's rough on Switzerland!
E. W. H.

YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE

both suffer if you are a victim of constipation. The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little gentle-nature laxatives which dispel constipation, liverishness, bilious headaches, clear the complexion and purify the breath. Of all chemists, or post free 60 cents the trial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

subject of peace terms had been touched on, but it is a logical assumption that the bases of world security along the line, particularly of a world concert or league to insure peace, have been advanced in President Wilson's conversations with Mr. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, if not also with M. Viviani. There is at any rate every reason to believe that complete harmony exists between the United States and its Allies on the general principle that the present Government of Germany cannot be regarded as likely "to make the world safe for democracy."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 21st June 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, teak writing-tables, bookcase, blackwood tea-pots, pictures, ornaments, electric table fans and lamps, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner waggons, ice chests, and dessert services, cut-glass, electro-plated ware, cutlery, etc., etc.
Single & double iron & teak beds, single and double teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, to let sets, etc., etc.

Also
1 Cottage piano by C. Rordorf & Co.

On view from Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART, MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"s.s. 's JACOB."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 22nd June, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st June, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN. Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

From SAN FRANCISCO.

via HONOLULU, JAPAN

PORTS & SHANGHAI.

"CHINA"

The above mentioned steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo from above ports are requested to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at once, and cargo remaining on board after June, 18th will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Co's Godown.

Cargo undelivered after THURSDAY, June, 21st, 1917, will be subject to landing and storages charges.

No insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and otherwise damaged goods will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on MONDAY, June, 25th, 1917, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised if filed after the 5th July, 1917.

O. H. RITTER, Agent.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

WASHING TIES.

We have now a Choice Selection in White and Coloured grounds with Stripes and Spots, suitable for Bows and Knots at prices ranging from 40 cts. each.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED—

"PHOENIX" RECD
PURE SILK SOCKS
IN ALL COLOURS.

PRICE \$1.50 each. 6 FOR \$8.00

"Phoenix" is the best silk hosiery made, it is guaranteed pure silk and has re-enforced TOES, HEELS and FEET.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

BY

Y SAYE.

(THE FAMOUS BELGIAN VIOLINIST.)

7108 Concerto in E minor.... (Mendelssohn.)

7106 Hungarian Dance No. 5. (Brahms.)

7103 Ave Maria. (Schubert.)

36514 Scherzo Valse. (Chabrier.)

36552 Reve D'Enfant. (Ysaye.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

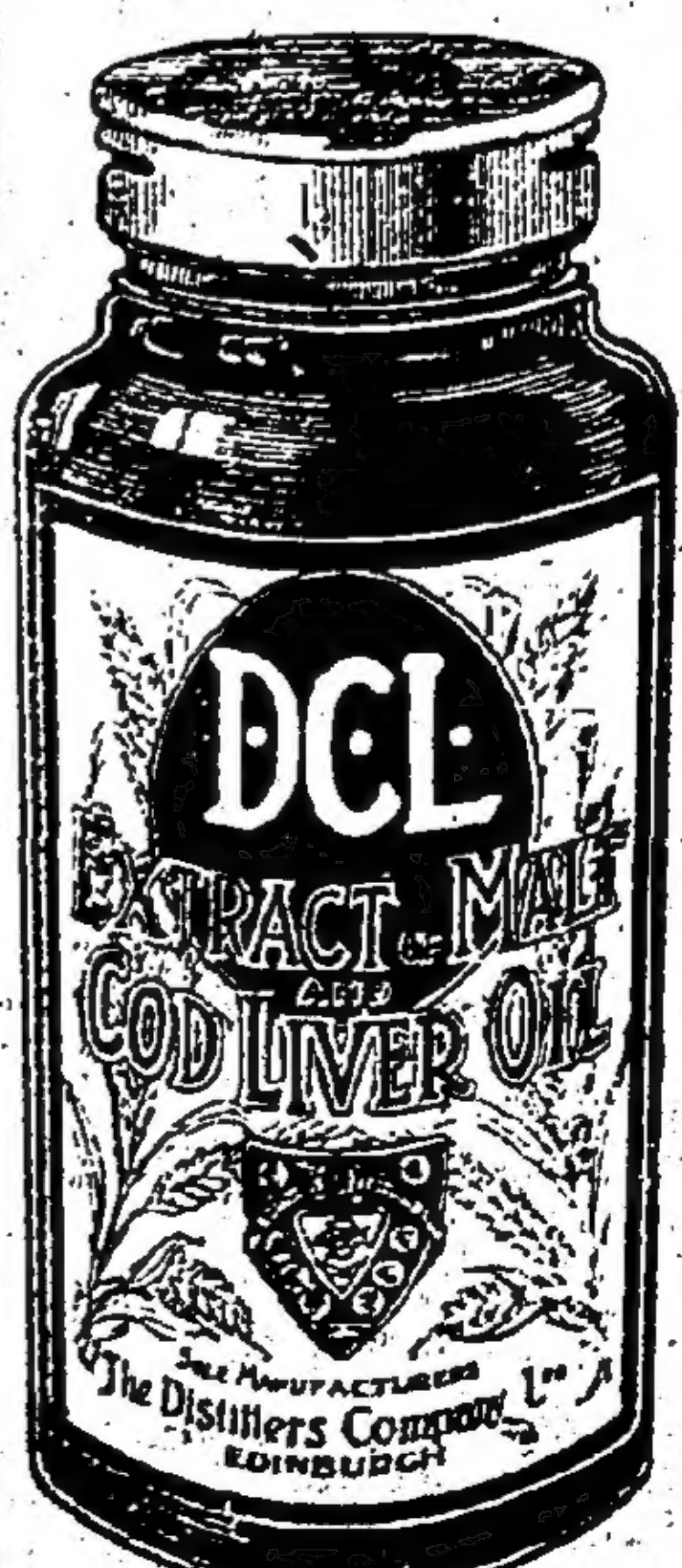
TEL. 1332.

D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or immediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe, via Vancouver.

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement, 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.

One, Two and Three-Bed Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement, 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table, Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan" tons 6,000, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 19th instant.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, June 15, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TELEPHONE 1083.

DE VUEUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Nema T. 12,500	WED., 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Inaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON., 16th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	TUES., 19th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Aisula Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Hilachi Maru Capt. Tomioka T. 13,500	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI., 15th June, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 8,900	SATURDAY, 23rd June, FRIDAY, 15th June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,900	FRIDAY, 15th June.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
Wireless Telegraphy.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.
1st class to London G848. (£71.10.0),		return G869. (£122).
" to San Francisco G850.		return G847.50.
* Cargo only. 1. Proceeding to South America Ports.		
* Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SEAFARERS, MISSIONARIES		
ROUNDED THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal		
Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.		
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.		
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.		
Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.		
Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage or Freight, apply to		
T. DAICO, Agent.		
KING'S BUILDINGS.		
Telephone Nos 2374 & 2375.		

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
S.S. Tjisondari 21st June. S.S. Bintang 12th July.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	17th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chusan	19th June at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	21st June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinabua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsips; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chusan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sankiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone No. 35.
Hongkong June 15, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiluwong		in port	16th June	Kobe via Moji
Tjikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		27th June	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to theJAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. 115
Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	15th June, at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	22nd June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blate Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply toDouglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 16th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Sun., 17th June at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 20th June at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 23rd June at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dairi.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies "in all
parts of the Commercial World."BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's Shipping Prospects.
The continued prosperity of the shipping trade in this quarter, says the "Japan Chronicle," is strikingly illustrated by the splendid showing made by the Meiji Kaisha Kabushiki Kaisha (Meiji Marine Transport Joint-Stock Company), of Kobe, which has declared a dividend of 50 per cent. per annum. The Company held a general meeting of shareholders on the 25th ult. and passed the following accounts for the last business term:
Net profit... Y1,91,090
Brought forward... 573,660Total... Y1,764,741
To legal reserve... 60,400
Bonuses to officials... 7,800
Dividend, 50 per cent... 47,080
Extra dividend, 240 per cent... 1,130,000
Carried forward... 519,860
For the preceding term a dividend of 250 per cent. per annum also was paid.

Amalgamation of Two Spinning Companies.

Negotiations, we learn from the "Japan Chronicle," have been proceeding between the Amagasaki and the Settsu Spinning Company concerning a proposal to amalgamate the two companies. These negotiations have now been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Under the arrangements agreed upon it is proposed that the capital of the Amagasaki Spinning Company will be increased from Y12,500,000 to Y29,500,000, and that of the Settsu Spinning Company from Y7,000,000 to Y10,500,000, and then the two concerns will be combined into a new company with a capital of Y10,500,000, in 1,220,000 shares. The new company will be the largest spinning concern in Japan, not only in amount of capital but also in point of equipment. The Amagasaki Spinning Company owns 339,848 spindles and the Settsu Spinning Company 207,666 spindles, so that on amalgamation they will have 547,514 spindles, as against 499,892 spindles run by the Toyo Spinning Company and 449,580 spindles by the Kaneaguchi Spinning Company. Taking spinning companies abroad into consideration, the new company will be the second largest in the world. It is said that when the extension of equipment already undertaken by the two companies is realised, it will head the world's list of spinning concerns.

American Loan to Great Britain.
A Washington telegram dated April 25 states: Secretary McAdoo today handed to the British Ambassador a treasury warrant for \$200,000,000, the first loan made to any foreign Government by the United States under the \$700,000,000 war finance measure. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, handed to Secretary McAdoo a receipt on behalf of the British Government and the transaction was complete. Transfer of the big sum was made in Secretary McAdoo's office in the presence of Lord Curzon, governor of the Bank of England, and officials of the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury and the British Embassy. The amount of the loan had been despatched to-day in the Federal Reserve banks by bank's subscribing to the \$250,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness due June 30. The \$50,000,000 remaining of the issue will be disposed of in a manner yet to be announced by Secretary McAdoo. The loan will take the place of a private loan which Great Britain had planned to obtain from J. P. Morgan & Co. on securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Arrangements looking to the issue by the Morgan house had been under way for some time when Secretary McAdoo requested that they be deferred and indicated that the Government would meet Great Britain's immediate needs. Incidentally, Great Britain will save more than \$3,000,000 annually in interest charges by obtaining the loan from the Government instead of from private institutions, as the Government's interest rate will be 3 1/2 per cent compared with a minimum of 5 per cent which Great Britain would have had to pay on a private loan. Discussion of Great Britain's further needs in the immediate future was continued at conference by Secretary McAdoo, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Lord Curzon and later at a luncheon given by the Federal Reserve Board. Great Britain is spending, it is represented, approximately \$18,000,000 a day for foodstuffs and munitions in the United States. Her needs, therefore, approximate \$250,000,000 a month.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

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WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
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Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
Yok Building. Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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Hongkong to San Francisco,
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" June 20.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Fares are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 15th JUNE, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

SATURDAY, 16th JUNE, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's wharf thus avoiding delay and trouble in having to apply at
the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 4 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J.L.	19, June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka	M. N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J.L.	28, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J.L.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	28, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai via Swatow	Esang	J. M. Co.	15, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	15, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Kobe	Tjiuwong	J.C.J.L.	16, June
Manila	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	14, June
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	17, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	17, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	19, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. & Co.	19, June
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	14, June
Hai Phong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	20, June
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	2, June
Sandakan	Maungang	J. M. Co.	23, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	23, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	23, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Kobe	Tijibodas	J.C.J.L.	3, July
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J.L.	9, July
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Isaba M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

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"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH" LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. to sail.
"PRINSES JULIANA" 28th June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to:—

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents:—JAYA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,

SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel

having arrived from above ports,

Consignment of cargo are hereby

informed that their cargo is be-

ing landed at their risk into the

Hazardous and/or hazardous Go-

downs of the Hongkong & Kow-

loon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,

Kowloon, and stored at Consig-

neers' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby

notified that they must produce

an Import Permit signed by the

Superintendent of Imports &
Exports Hongkong before bill of

lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damag-

ed goods are to be left in the Go-

downs where they will be ex-

amined on Monday 18th, inst.,

at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented

within a month of the steamer's

arrival here, after which they

cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the

Godowns and all goods remain-

ing undelivered after June 19th

1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever

will be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their bills of lading for

countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

B. C. MORTON,

General Agent,

Hongkong, 12th June, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

THE FRANK WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE & JAPAN

PORTS.

The Steamship

"BANKOKU MARU,"

having arrived from the above

ports, Consignees of cargo by her

are hereby informed that all

goods are being landed at their

risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Company, Limited,

whence, and/or from the wharves,

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th

June, at 5 p.m. will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages are to be left in the

Godowns where they will be

examined on 15th June, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must

be presented within 10 days of

arrival otherwise they will not

be recognized.

No fire insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by Messrs. Goddard &

Douglas.

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

For a good solid meal's la-

Carte or Table d'Hôte with

Wines & Liquors of the Best

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

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containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
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ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
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PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedde

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on June 1, 1917.CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.	1917.
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of May, 1917.

	1916.	1917.
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month of May, 1917.

	1916.	1917.
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00
City Reservoir	144.00	144.00
Hill Reservoir	144.00	144.00

The Government Analyst's reports show that the
water is of excellent quality.W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.The China Mail Steamship Co.'s S.S.
CHINA left Shanghai yesterday, Tues-
day p.m. and is due to arrive here on
Friday, June 15, at 9 a.m.

W. G. HUMPHREYS

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

AN ALLIED AIR RAID.

Amsterdam, June 14.
The "Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung" states that on the night of June 4th several squadrons of enemy aircraft bombed places between Moselle and Saar. In one place the burgomaster and his wife were killed.

RUSSIAN MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Petrograd, June 14.
General Danilov ex-Chief of the General Staff has been appointed to the supreme command of the western front in succession to General Gourko.

FRENCH TROOPS IN GREECE.

London, June 14.
A French official message states our cavalry entered Larissa at 6 a.m. on Tuesday.

THE WOMEN POLICE.

Unobtrusive Good Work.

Women in uniform are so frequent nowadays that the passer-by scarcely spares a glance for a hard "bowler" kind of hat, plain blue clothes, and a blue armband with white letters on it. And the wearers of this uniform seem to be peculiarly unobtrusive people, anxious to avoid, not to attract attention. For all that, among the innumerable women who are picking up the work which the men have had to drop, or tackling the new work which the times have brought to be done, these women police are by no means the least valuable, brave, and steadfast.

They are very carefully chosen and trained for their difficult task. Recruits must be well educated, physically sound, and provided with exceptional references. During the training a small percentage is weeded out; some proving not strong enough to face all weathers, others lacking initiative and resources; and a few finding the discipline irksome. The curriculum includes drill, first aid, the procedure and rules of evidence in police courts; civil and criminal law, especially the Act relating to women and children; patrol, domiciliary visiting, and the inspection of common lodging-houses. Lectures are given on all branches of a policeman's duty; and examinations, both paper and viva voce, must be passed. Police-court procedure is learned by personal attendance at Bow-street, Clerkenwell, Marylebone, Old-street, Tower Bridge, Westminster; and several other Courts, through the courtesy of the magistrates, who know the policeman's value.

When the recruit is trained she finds to her hand more than enough work of a kind that is especially suited to women. It is commonly believed that great physical strength is essential to police-work; and to some parts of it no doubt it is. But there is much also in which moral force and tactful supervision are of more value than muscle. In matters concerning women and children especially, the policeman has powers sometimes denied to the man. Take, for example, the visitation of common lodging-houses. In this class of dwelling live girls so poor that many of them have but one set of under-clothing, which has to be washed, partially dried, and put on again before the owner can go out. Women alone ought to have the entrée to the rooms inhabited by such as these. A child, again, turns instinctively to a woman. Every police court is familiar with the spectacle of a child so frightened that it cannot tell the truth, much less give a clear and detailed statement. The police woman—very likely herself a mother—knows how to approach the child, allay its fears, calm its mind, and in time, as if by accident, win from it what the Court wants to know. And a policeman will tell you that women have a much quicker eye for detail than men, and a passionate desire for justice, which makes them spare no time or trouble to get at the truth. So successfully has this work been done by women police that at Richmond the police-woman of flat borough holds the rank of probation officer in addition to her own.

There is another field in which the police-woman has a special task—on streets at night. With-

FOURTH OF JULY.

Shanghai Americans Preparing Celebration.

At the American Consulate General, on the 8th inst., a meeting of American residents in Shanghai was held to consider preliminary arrangements in connection with the celebration of the Fourth of July. A very large attendance of representative Americans was present.

The Hon. Thomas Sammons, Consul-General for the United States, presided.

As Dr. W. T. Findley was unable to again take over the duties of hon. secretary he was accorded a cordial vote of thanks for his past work, and Mr. G. J. Petrocelli was appointed to the position this year.

The question of the appointment of a general committee, led to an informal discussion as to what character the celebration should take.

The Rev. Dr. S. I. Woodbridge proposed that liquors should be eliminated from the programme. The proposition was supported by Mr. Little, but the general sense of the meeting was in favour of leaving the matter to be dealt with by the general committee, and this course was adopted. To this committee was also left the appointment of the various sub-committees.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the general committee:—The Hon. Thomas Sammons, Dr. Downes, Stevenson, Lucy, Lincoln, Findley and Parker, Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge and F. D. Gamewell, Major Holcomb, Lieut. Delano, Messrs. Sites, Webb, W. S. Fleming, J. D. Gaines, Satterlie, Emmons, Southmayd, Moss, Fessenden, W. L. Merriman, Sprague, Burns, C. Seitz, Hykes, Dunning, Lockwood, Everett, T. Millard, McGrath, Cobbe and Roe.

out any authority to control the women and girls who, for their own ends or for fear of some threatening brute in the background, prey upon the sons of English mothers and of mothers overseas, the policeman have already done much to cleanse the public thoroughfares. The blue armband is well known not only in the Waterloo-road or in Horseferry-road, but in streets and squares much "smarter," but no less shameful. The method employed is the exertion of an unobtrusive vigilance, a steady pressure of observation. "There I am!" says the blue armband, passing quietly by at the very moment when secrecy is most desired. When it appears groups disperse, loiterers disperse, urgent business elsewhere. Time is given for that second thought, which is often the salvation of the tempted; the consciousness that decent, well-bred women are out in all weathers taking thought for his welfare may well check a young man's reckless impulse. There remains, of course, the drunkard; and the drunkard, if he is too far gone for persuasion, is delivered by the blue armband—for once exerting physical force—at the nearest Y.M.C.A. hut, to be properly ashamed of himself; it may be hoped, when he learns who brought him there.

It is good work, well done. Perhaps, when the war is over, we shall find the women police officially recognised and established as a permanent force.—Times.

TO A "FIELD GREY."

"What Are You Fighting For?"

Soldiers of Germany, what are you fighting for? your country or your King? You cannot be fighting for both, since the welfare of your King now means the ruin of your country; and the welfare of your country implies participation in that great advance towards liberty and democracy now foreshadowed on the face of Europe. Only by depriving your reigning class and reigning house of the power they have so terribly abused on the Fatherland share in that advance.

Of us all, you and your allies alone support the feudal system in Europe. Austria, that kingdom of shreds and patches, clings to an archaic constitution, and the Young Turks, who have learned all they know of government from Prussia, seek still to triumph by those obsolete principles. Against you stands the world. It is true that England and Italy are not Republics; but their monarchs exist to echo the people's will, not to impose their will upon the people. The King of England and the King of Italy possess less personal power than the President of the United States of America.

We do not believe you are fighting for dead principles, then, or for a government and constitution constructed for slaves. You will see to that after the war, you will see. But the war itself depends upon you. The probable peace terms are in your power to influence. You have seen what Russia can do while at war. Are you so blind, so patient of the good, that you cannot learn from the Russia the glory of a nation answering to its own will alone?

The Proof of a Lie.

We believe that it is for Germany you are fighting and ask you "Why?" To save her from the destruction planned for her by her ruthless enemies? It is a lie, Field-grey, and in an instant your own shrewd reason can prove it is a lie. Does a naked man set out to destroy one covered with armour? If England and France, Russia and Italy had plotted to destroy your Fatherland, those countries would have made ready to do so. All were asleep when your war trumpeets rang out.

It was Germany that was armed to the teeth, not the rest of Europe. In Germany were the largest armies, best equipped, and readiest for instant war; in Germany were the mightiest cannon the world had seen and the largest stores of ammunition; in Germany were new weapons of infinite and horrible destruction—weapons concerning which the rest of the world knew nothing; and in Germany was a theory of war unfamiliar to civilisation—a theory that mankind fondly imagined had perished out of the earth with the Middle Ages of ignorance, brutality, and bestial unreason.

No nation threatened Germany, no nation contemplated war but Germany; and, having made ready for forty years, it was Germany who struck, choosing the moment when she believed Europe was most utterly and universally unprepared.

You are not, then, fighting for Germany as you believe, but for the reactionary creed and insensate ambition of your reigning caste; and the longer you fight and the more generously you die for that reigning caste so much the worse for your unhappy country and all humanity. Germany's salvation, in common with all civilisation, lies along the road of peace, and the more swiftly she makes that peace, the better for her must be the terms of it.

If, therefore, you would indeed fight for Germany, as the Russians are fighting for Russia and the French for France, if you would march in the van rather than the rear of human progress, take thought and consider what most your country needs to-day. It is the good will of the whole earth, now denied you; it is friendship, instead of universal loathing; the hand of your fellow-man, instead of his back; his blessing, instead of his curse.

Your Chancellor has told us to look at the map. We ask you to look at it, and find your friends on it. You stand alone against the round world, because, against

the round world, you are supporting a principle of human polity that civilisation condemns—a principle that has perished from all Chancelleries but your own.

No longer can the nations be slaves, either to other nations or to their rulers; and Germany attempts to impose herself upon other nations and to bestride the earth like a colossus, in an ideal of vanished civilisation, when the dawning culture of mankind still stood surrounded by huge and barbarous majorities.

You are greater than your leaders; be wiser too. Declare their just of dominion unjustified; proclaim their theory of government a survival of evil times; cease to destroy the women and children of Belgium and France, Serbia and Rumania; but use your weapons to protect your own perishing women and children.

In the Kaiser's Name.

Are you satisfied with the method of your present retreat and the commands of the officers of your armies? Who tells you to destroy the apple and pear trees just breaking into bud? Your officers in the Kaiser's name. Who steal the French maidens from their homes and ruin them for their pleasure? Your officers in the Kaiser's name. Would you feel any more pleasure in destroying these innocent children than you do in cutting down their fathers' apple trees and burning their cottage homes? No, you would not; for you are brothers and fathers of maidens as innocent and pure as they.

You would shudder at such a filthy crime, and feel no pleasure in it. But the men set over you relish this damnable cowardice as a privilege. Why? Because they have been nurtured in villainy, belong to your slave-driving class, and are of the tribe of your Crown Prince—the worthless man who will reign over you presently, if you and the world are content to let him.

The Tear of Russia was a tender tyrant contrasted with the man who suffered Turkey to destroy a million Armenians and bade you outrage Belgium; but he has vanished, because a great nation could no longer endure that plague-spot in its vitals. Are you, who were wont to laugh at reactionary barbarism, greater barbarians yourselves? Are you so sunk in superstition and ignorance that you can magnify a man into a god and take his scourge on your shoulder and his infamous commands to your hearts? Can you still worship this graven image, that the sense and might of the world would cast from its pedestal on your growing backs?

It was her army that stood between Russia and destruction—her army that rose, with splendid resolve and superb inspiration, to the task of her salvation. Do likewise, and save your Fatherland from herself, for her bitterest foes are not America and England, Russia and France and Italy; they are those who have deliberately and inhumanly planned and plotted an impossible apothecosis for Germany, and willed that she should rise and soar alone over the smoke of a destroyed earth. They have shown you false lights and promised impossible rewards for impossible crimes; they have poured your blood like water only to win for you a universal execration; and they have taught you to make war in a manner so foul and evil, so contrary to every dictate of human reason or religious faith, that the have brought you to the brink of a world-wide ostracism, which only generations of your penitence and shame will ever bridge.

Field-grey! Turn on the enemy in your rear and save your outraged country while you can.

For make no mistake: it is your Fatherland that suffers pollution, not Belgium, France or Serbia. The life-blood of women and children, priests and aged men, flows Germanian's blood; the crimes committed on the innocent and defenceless soul of your land, not theirs. It is your women who will blush and hide themselves when the truth reaches them; your vineyards and orchards that are "blasted," your churches that are no longer fit for the worship of God.

End it, as only you can. Be men, not cattle driven at the will of butchers; claim your own inheritance, proclaim your

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Company's Money Gambled Away.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a comrade was charged with embezzling the sum of \$2,500, the property of the Wong Kee Company.

It was stated by Inspector Brasil that the defendant had been employed as a comrade on one of the Wong Kee's boats. The man absconded, but on his return to Hongkong he was seen by the manager and arrested. Defendant admitted the theft, and said he had gambled it away. Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

TO BEAT THE KAISER.

"Bread Waste is Bullet Waste to-day."

Mr. Kennedy Jones, the Director-General of Food Economy, delivered a speech of great interest to his constituents at Stroud Green.

Referring to the urgent need of the hour that the consumption of bread should be rigorously economised, Mr. Kennedy Jones said: "The situation to-day is this: Our stock of foodstuffs are low, the U-boat is something more than a menace; it is an active and actual danger. Take it from me, the shortage of tonnage, the partial failure of the world's wheat crop, the depredations of the dastardly submarines—all combine to bring about a shortage in wheat and flour which, unless it is faced boldly and sensibly by the people of this country, may bring us near to the edge of disaster. This is the whole question which you have to settle for us; shall we get through to September with the stocks we have and are likely to have at our disposal, or shall we be compelled to ration you by compulsion on tickets, to subject the housewives of this country to long waiting in queues, to the risk of receiving insufficient supplies—all the trouble and annoyances of tickets, inspection, espionage?"

"Now, in my humble judgment there will be no need for that if everybody plays the game. There is no reason why there should be a single hungry mouth in all these islands, despite the exhaustion of the potato supply, if you—every man and woman—will sit down and be your own Food Controllers. What I want to see in Great Britain are forty million Food Controllers, and I want them to start every Monday morning with this good resolve: 'I will eat a pound less of bread in the course of this week than I ate in normal times. It seems a simple thing, doesn't it—two ounces of bread less a day than the usual amount you eat.'"

Mr. Jones said that by doing without 2 oz. of bread per day the individual would do his part towards winning victory. He believed that by September we should have compelled the Kaiser to throw up the sponge. "Bread waste is bullet waste to-day; every crumb should be saved and the person who eats a slice of bread more than he needs, the servant who throws away a crust, the housewife who fails to exercise the most careful supervision over the rationing of her household is helping the enemy and retarding the fulfilment of the ideals for which our gallant soldiers and our brave sailors are giving their lives."

own resolute endeavour to save your Fatherland from the destruction of this new ice-cap now creeping over her. Save your lives for the honour and welfare of your country, and sacrifice them no longer to a false principle, a false theory of human progress, and a false and perjured throne.

You are fighting for the victory of Death. Lift your eyes to the light and learn that you are still the power to save Germany from the horror of destruction that have thrust her into such deadly peril. But look for those forces in her heart, not on her frontiers. —Eden Phillips in the Daily Chronicle.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Major D. MacDonald, V.D., state:—

Leave.
No. 2078 Gr. J.E. White is granted leave for the duration of the war from 9th June, 1917.
No. 2000 Pte. R.H. Sharp is granted 6 months' leave from 12. 6. 17.
No. 1218 Gr. A. Forbes is granted 2 months' leave from 9. 6. 17.
No. 1913 Spr. E.M. Sleight is granted 6 months' leave from 9. 6. 17.
No. 2048 Pte J.H. Scott is granted 19 days' leave from 12. 6. 17.
No. 1514 Sgr. R.J. Rawlinson is granted 2 months' leave from 16. 6. 17.

Transferred.
No. 1817 Spr. F. Meade is transferred from Engineer Company to Civil Service Company, dated 15th inst.

Attached.
No. 1852 Pte. A. H. Compton is attached to Belchers 6th Section, dated 8.6.17.

Engineer Company.
Detail of Engineer Company duties at Lyceum from 17th to 30th instant is posted at Headquarters.

Promotion.
References Corps Order No. 4 of 8. 6. 17, Corp. A. J. J. Martin's promotion should date from 11. 8. 16, instead of as stated therein.

Parades.

Sunday, 17th instant:—At 8.15 a.m. Artillery Battery at Blake Pier and proceed by launch for sub-calibre practice. Dress: Khaki drill jackets and trousers and helmets.

Monday 18th instant:—At 5.00 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Coy. at Kennedy Road Range. Tests of Elementary Training Grouping (Min. Ammun.) At 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery; Right Section M.G. Coy. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders (Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction); Left Section M.G. Coy., and Civil Service Company on Murray Parade Ground under Unit Commander (Tests of Elementary Training); Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables; Recruits of all units on Murray Parade ground under Corps. Grimes, Edgcombe and Edmonds.

Tuesday 19th instant:—At 7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section at Belchers Battery; at 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery; Stricker Bearer Section at Headquarters. At 5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 20th instant:—At 5.15 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Coy. at Kowloon Dock. (Tests of Elementary Training; Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.); Left Section M.G. Coy. and Civil Service Company at Kennedy Road Range, T. E. T. Grouping (Min. Ammun.) At 5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Coy. at Headquarters under Unit Commander (Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction).

Thursday, 21st instant:—At 5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables; Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Friday 22nd instant:—At 7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section at Belchers Battery; 5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Coy. at Headquarters under Unit Commander (Aiming instruction and Firing instruction); Centre Section and Left Section M.G. Coy. and Civil Service Coy. on Murray Parade Ground under Unit Commanders (Tests of Elementary Training); Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground (O. S. M. Witchell, Corp. Grimes and Edgcombe will attend); Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre; Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

On duty 24th instant, Scouts Company; 25th, Scouts Company; 26th, Right Section M.G. Company; 27th, Scouts Company; 28th, Scouts Company; 29th, Right Section M.G. Company; 30th, Scouts Company. Orderly Officer from 24th to 30th instant, Lieut. Lindall.

FOR WAR FUNDS.

Mr. Ho Kom-tong's Generosity.

Mr. Ho Kom-tong informs us that, as the Government has now decided to provide bathing facilities at North Point, he has decided to give to local war funds the one thousand dollars which he had intended spending on the bathing scheme. One half of the sum will be given to the Aeroplane Fund and the balance to the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

This further instance of Mr. Ho Kom-tong's charitable magnificence will, we are sure, be deeply appreciated.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 35, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

Detail.
On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 17th June, to the morning of Sunday, the 24th June, "B" Coy. H. K. V. R. Orderly Officer, 2nd. Lieut. G. O. Moron.

Next for duty, H.K.V.O.

Parades.
Monday, 18th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. and "C" class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 19th instant:—"A" and "B" Coys. on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Kok Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Wednesday, 20th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Thursday, 21st instant:—Signalling Section: The whole Section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 22nd instant:—"A" and "B" Coys. and recruits on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Kok Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Saturday, 23rd instant:—nil.

Promotion.
No. 289 Corp. V. W. Daniel is promoted Sergeant in the Machine Gun Section with effect from 11th instant.

Strength.
No. 608 Loc. Opt. H. Palmer reverts to the ranks at his own request.

DEALING WITH SUBMARINES.

Increased Number of U-Boats Reported Destroyed.

Paris, May 11.—Both French and British statistics on submarine sinkings during the last week show a certain improvement in the situation, says Marcel Babin, a usually well-informed writer on the subject. He adds: "I understand that our means of fighting submarines is increasing daily, and, without giving details, I can say that the number of submarines put out of action in the last few days has risen in a very satisfactory manner."

Copenhagen, May 11.—The loss of two prominent German submarine commanders, in addition to several previously reported, was disclosed in a Reichstag speech yesterday. The men named were Lieutenant-Commanders Wagner and Best, who were engaged by their flagships on the German navy's submarine campaign. U-boat commanders are men who have been trained for a long time, and their loss is a serious blow to the German navy.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Saturday. On being charged, he said: "I did not fail to proceed to sea in the ship at all. I left the ship on the Monday previous to the 6th. I didn't intend going back in her, and I sent a message to the captain to that effect with the other three men. Witness told him he knew perfectly well he was on a running agreement, and that it was the proper thing for him to give 24 hours' notice." He replied yes, I knew that. Witness received O'Neill in custody from the Sudderland police this morning; his excuse was I lost the last train on Thursday night and I couldn't get a train on Good Friday morning until 8 o'clock. When I got to South Shields the ship had gone. My bag and provisions were on board. D'vings told the bench that he hurt his ankle, and was unfit to go on the vessel; it was not better yet. The bench imposed a fine of £5 each. —Journal of Commerce.

Tientsin Shipping.
In his report of the trade of Tientsin for 1916, Mr. F. W. Mize, the Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs at that port, makes the following observations under the heading of "Shipping": —The entries amounted to 831 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 961,292 tons; and the clearances to 873 steamers, representing 957,149 tons, which gives a total shipping of 1,704 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,918,441 tons, as against 1,992 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,233,403 tons, for the previous year. Arrivals and departures under every flag showed a decrease, which was most noticeable under the Chinese flag, because at the beginning of summer the Chinese Government appropriated five of the regular coasting steamers of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company for use as military transports carrying troops to the South, and they were absent from the port until towards the end of the year. During May the strike of the officers and engineers of the China Coast Guild caused a suspension for two weeks of British shipping using the port. The Blue Funnel line in summer suspended the sailing of their regular monthly steamer direct from England to Taku Bay, probably because there was insufficient cargo offering, and because more remunerative freights existed elsewhere. There was a great lack of tonnage throughout the year for all European ports, and allotments of cargo space were difficult to obtain. However, during the first half of the year especially there seemed to be more ships on the Trans-Pacific trade than there was cargo offering, so freights in some instances were lower than pre-war rates. This resulted in much more cargo than usual being shipped from America via Japanese ports than by coasting steamers to Shanghai for transhipment. The number of foreign passengers travelling by coast steamers to and from the port decreased from 6,244 in 1915 to 3,053. This was due to the cheaper and faster transport facilities offered by the railways to the South, and to meet this competition the steamer companies toward the end of the year lowered all their passenger rates, both single and return, by 25 per cent.

NEW THE SITUATION

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YOSHINO, Manager.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1917.

16, Queen's Road Central.

